

RURAL WORLD

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Sorgo Department.

Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Meeting.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The President—We will now consider the subject of the cultivation and harvesting of the cane.

Mr. Allen of Kan.—I have a short paper on this subject which I will read.

In the cultivation of the cane crop it is not only necessary to study the characteristics of the plant and its habits of growth, but also the peculiar condition of the soil, upon which we are operating, that we may the more intelligently mature in our minds a plan of operation in harmony with the nature and requirements of this the greatest of saccharine plants adapted to a northern climate; and that we pay strict attention to details if we wish to obtain satisfactory results.

It may be true on general principles that all that is necessary is to plow, plant and cultivate.

But as to the "how" and "when" to do these things I wish to offer a few thoughts. I do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of deep or shallow plowing, but will assume that the ground has been well prepared as for the other hoes crops; with us fall and winter plowing gives the best results with the least labor. I always leave the surface of the soil smooth and level ready for the planting, which of course will vary as to time with the locality; but recommend that it be done early in the season of that locality; and that varieties be chosen which will give as long a season of working as possible at the same stage of ripening, thus securing a uniform grade to our product.

Whatever implement is used for planting the seed should be deposited very shallow and the soil be firmly pressed upon them.

The rows should not be more than three and a half feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the row are preferable to a continuous drill, because it facilitates hoeing and cutting. I use a corn drill manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., of this city, with plates arranged ex. pressly for cane, depositing a hill every foot in a furrow opened by a runner and followed by a large wheel which covers and presses the soil firmly on the seed; but it has the disadvantage of only planting one row at a time and the operator has to walk.

This is a very efficient implement for a hundred acres or less, but for very large crops I would check-row in hills 25x40 inches, which would necessitate a little change in some of the present machinery for planting cane in order to adapt it to planting cane.

Having secured a stand by planting from 3 to 5 grains of good seed to the hill, we come to the most vital part of cane culture, but where more mistakes and failures occur than at any other point.

It being a delicate and slow-growing plant in its infancy, the same culture usually given to corn will not answer for cane. The harrow may be extensively used before planting, but I have no use for it afterwards, having discovered a better way.

Three years ago I made an attachment to an ordinary cultivator which has worked to my entire satisfaction and the admiration of all who have seen it work. Being very simple and can be attached to any ordinary cultivator, I will attempt to explain it.

I remove the shovels and in their place attach to each set of beams a board about eight inches wide and extending forward so that the two will meet in front over the row; the difference in the length of the beams gives the boards the proper slope. With these boards a little rounding on the lower side faced on the front side with heavy sheet-iron—steel would be better, and bolted to the beams in place of the shovels. The facing should extend about six inches forward on each side of the row to feed off the clods.

With such an implement an expert can run within an inch on either side of the plants and a half inch deep, scraping everything away, leaving only a very narrow strip of ground to be hoed, which should be done immediately. Two men will be able to keep up to the plow unless the land is very foul with weeds. This operation should be delayed until the cane has made a growth of two inches or more and then followed quickly with the cultivator, with good fenders on, so that the plants may be earthed as well, which will prevent them to some extent from stooling at the collar.

The planter indicated above makes a depression of an inch or so in the soil sending the operator to follow the row more easily, and the scraper to work more efficiently, for it will be observed that the first growth of weeds will principally be along the edge of the wheel mark of the planter rather than in the center of the row, when this machine will remove them to the great gratification of the operator.

The second and subsequent plowing may be done with the cultivator in common use, but I have shovels made narrow with wings on them like a plow share, sufficiently long to cut all the ground well. Hilling should be the principal thing sought after in the first cultivation as the cane will not admit of deep culture.

There are many scientific reasons why the plan of operation here indicated is correct, but it would lengthen out our paper too much to discuss them now. Having followed it to good satisfaction for the past few years I can confidently recommend it to others. There may be many modifications of this mode of cultivation, but in no case can we profitably dispense with the scraper. It will save a crop from the weeds when nothing else will, for it can be used when the ground is too wet to

admit of a cultivator, and a crop secured with a minimum of labor, which is not the least important feature of this industry.

A Member—I would like to ask Mr. Allen if he soaks his seed?

Mr. Allen—I have soaked seed, but, generally speaking, I hardly think it worth while to soak seed. I planted some seed late, replanted the fourth time on the same ground, on account of cold weather and bad seed, and the seed made their appearance through the ground in three days, and I think that is soon enough for all practical purposes, for seed to germinate.

Sorghum seed is a very peculiar seed. A little heat and moisture will destroy the germ, while it may be wet nearly to the sprouting point for a long time and then dried out and still grow. I planted my seed with a seed drill, such as I think Mr. Field has. It cost me twenty-two dollars. It is a common drill, made expressly for drilling corn, and all we did was to drill smaller holes, adapted to the seed. It didn't plant quite enough at first, but I reamed it out and it planted more.

Mr. Frazer, of Wisconsin—The mode of planting suggested by the gentleman will not suit, I think, in our country, because we are subject to heavy rains in the spring, and especially in clay soil, if it is planted by this drill running over it and forming a depression, and sinking it an inch or two lower than the ordinary level, it would drown out; or if the land were rolling, be likely to wash the seed out. I have always been an advocate of shallow planting. I planted three times last spring on account of it. I had it in splendid condition and it failed to come. We didn't have any rain from the time we commenced to plow until the 23d of June; not enough to plow the ground one inch deep. I think in our latitude a safer plan would be to soak the seed ready to sprout, and then it would bear covering a little deeper, say one or one and a half inches, as it will readily grow if planted twice the depth, after soaking, that it would otherwise.

Mr. Allen—I advocate shallow planting in cane that is planted early; then the ground is usually sufficiently moist so that the seed will receive moisture sufficient to germinate; but shallow is a comparative term, and should depend on the condition of the soil. If it is very dry you must plant deeper—the same as with corn.

A Member—This last season I cultivated about two and a half acres of my cane with what is called the ridge culture. I tried this process on a piece of cane of five acres. I planted one-half of it on the ridge. I had a ridge plow. It is a double-bar plow, throwing a ridge steep or flat, and cultivator made so as to turn it in any shape for planting. I planted one-half of it on the ridge, taking my drill and running over it, then planting on top of the ridge. The balance of the field I furrowed, and planted in the furrow, from which I didn't succeed in getting any stand at all; while that planted on the ridge was as pretty a stand as I ever had, and in a wet or backward season, I should prefer the ridge planting.

Mr. Culbertson—We commenced by planting two or three pounds of seed to the acre, and now I want ten, twelve or fifteen pounds to the acre. There is now no difficulty in getting a stand. If I had to pay a big price for the seed, I wouldn't use so much. If the cane is too thick when it comes up to eight or ten inches in height, the method of thinning is to run cross-wise of the field with harrow, and thin it out in that way.

Mr. Allen—I would like to ask the gentleman if he ever tried cultivating the cane, say before it was up, and then cross-cultivating with his harrow, the same as corn?

Mr. Allen—No, I have not; nor do I think, from my experience, it would be successful.

Mr. Douglas, of Kansas—When my ground is ready for planting, I take a double corn-planter, a two-horse corn-planter with a drill attachment. I have one that I never knew to miss a rod in twenty or in one hundred acres. We have different sized plates, so we can plant thin or thick as we please. My method is to get good seed, and then plant what I want. About the time it comes up I put in a harrow and try to drag it. I drag it then from one to three or four times, till it gets eight or ten inches high. I have been up there in Kansas since 1870, and have used this method. I never have had a hoe in my field yet, and when I have to have one I am going to quit raising it, because I can't raise sorghum or broom-corn, or corn and hoe it with any profit. Therefore, I make my harrow hoe it. I calculate a bushel of good seed will plant forty acres. If the soil is dry I put it in from one to three inches deep; if moist, I plant as shallow as possible.

A Member—I think that Kansas is fast becoming the sweetest State in the Union. I agree with Mr. Allen more nearly than with any one whose opinion I have heard as to the mode of operation of planting and cultivating the cane. Instead of the scraper used by some, I take my diamond plow and make it almost as sharp as a knife, hitch one horse to it and run the point right close to the cane. I want the seed soaked and planted as shallow as the ground will admit of. As for using the harrow, in place of the hoe, I could never coerce my harrow in that manner. When I get too much cane in a hill and I undertake to harrow, it takes three times the length of time to do that thinning it would to do the hoeing and is very much harder work.

SAVING SEED.

Mr. Hendershott: There is another point I

Agricultural.

Cow Peas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—J. Bell & Son, make inquiry in regard to cow peas, in a late number of the RURAL WORLD, for hay. They should be planted about the 13th of May in drills 2 1/2 feet apart 6 inches in the row, so as to cultivate with horse and cultivator. The hay should be thoroughly cured like clover and placed in barn without rain.

As a fertilizer it has few equals and is much less trouble to grow than clover. For improving worn out lands, the ground should be worked down fine and the peas sowed, or a better way would be to put in with grain drill one half bushel to the acre, they will soon cover the ground and keep down the weeds. As soon as the bloom begins to fall, plow under, covering as deeply as possible; then plant again the same way and before frost plow under again, by this means two crops can be grown and utilized the same year, or if a person does not want to grow both crops, a very good way is to break wheat or oat stubble and plant in, say, July. The crop can be turned under in August or September and again sown to wheat.

G. W. S. Eureka Springs, March 12, 1883.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—In answer to J. Bell & Son, regarding cow peas, will say, that they make a number one hay. Some sow broadcast about one bushel to the acre, but plowing land first and then drill in or drop by hand, is much the best way, as then they can be worked, and on good land will turn out excellently well. However, for turning under green it cannot be done. I have not seen the plow, either one or two-horse, that will do it properly—the plow will choke up, that is if they were drilled in, as the long vines interfere, but if broadcasted it is less trouble to plow under. All kind of stock—mules, cows, sheep and hogs—will eat them up clean. They are easily raised, one or two workings being enough; plant as soon as ground is warm, first of May is soon enough here. They will yield from five to twenty bushels to the acre. Horses can be wintered on pea vine hay without corn. The speckled pea yields the most peas, but does not make so much vine. The clay, black or red are great runners and will completely cover the ground if sown early and worked. They are a slow crop to pick for seed, about a bushel is the average, for our negro pickers. Price of them varies greatly; last year they sold for about \$3.00; this year about \$1.25. Can send you some of the speckled and clay peas. Think they might be bought in St. Louis.

JOSEPH G. Hernando, Miss.

Planting and Harvesting Potatoes.

COL. COLMAN: As it is about time to plant early potatoes, I will give the readers of the RURAL the method of some of our most successful growers for market. The ground is thoroughly cultivated, then marked in rows three feet apart each way. The seed is prepared by first cutting off what is called the seed end of the potato, which is rejected, had better be fed to stock of some kind, cut the remainder of the tuber so as to leave two or three eyes on each piece, drop one in each hill and cover three or four inches deep. When they make their appearance above the ground, go over the ground with a light harrow, afterwards cultivate with shovel-plow or cultivator. It is believed that by the above method of discarding the seed end, the crop will be more even (marketable) in size, and that the potato will not degenerate so rapidly, but will furnish large, thrifty, growing stalks as well as large yields. The seed ends produce numerous small

A Valuable Farm Implement.

The "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, which is, and has been, advertised in our columns, fulfills all the promises made for it by the manufacturers, Messrs. Nash & Bro., of Millington, N. J. We have a personal knowledge of the great utility of this harrow, derived from experience and observation; and we do not hesitate to recommend it in the strongest terms.

The pamphlet recently issued by Nash & Bro., contains over thirteen hundred testimonials from farmers residing in every State and Territory in the Union. These testimonials show the high repute in which the "Acme" is held by all who have used it, and the great benefit which has resulted from its use. It does perfect work in all kinds of soil, and a special feature of the dealings of Nash & Bro. is that they allow any responsible farmer to make a trial of the "Acme" before buying, and we know them to be gentlemen of integrity who will do as they say.

All farmers would do well to pursue this matter and learn for themselves the truth of our words.



Barnes Wire Check Rower, Manufactured by Chambers, Bering, Quinnan Co., Decatur, Illinois.

Agribusiness.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—In your issue of February the 15th, C. P. of Madison, Wis., wishes to learn something about Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas.

I will give him a few notes from Ripley county, Mo., and her topographical situation. She is bounded on the south by the State of Arkansas, the principle meridian passing through the western portion of the county. The Ozark mountains run from Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi river, in a southwest direction to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, protecting her from the northwest winds from the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky mountains, which render the climate of Western Missouri and Kansas more unpleasant.

The winters here are six to eight degrees milder than the same latitude east of the Mississippi river, or west of the Ozark mountains, being about equal to the climate of southern Tennessee in winter, and not warmer in the same latitude in summer, than either east or west of her. Her climate is one of the most pleasant in the Government. Her productions consist of corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, cotton, and all the variety of grasses.

The soil seems to be specially adapted to wheat, tobacco and grazing—meadows averaging from one and a half to two tons of hay per acre, and when once set with grass it is permanent. Stock of all kinds do well here, and especially cattle and sheep. The range furnishes nine months grazing a year, and where the land has been seeded with the tame grasses, such as timothy, red top, orchard grass, or blue grass, sheep will do well all winter, only requiring protection from bad weather. Cattle frequently go through the winter without any care, and get to good beef by the 1st of July.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds grow well here. Small fruits seem to be native to the soil and climate; strawberries, raspberries, black and whortleberries all grow wild. Apples and peaches do well.

Lands are cheap. Unimproved lands can be had from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre. The health of the county is as good as that of any county in the State, and the citizens are as generous and hospitable as anywhere.

The L. M. & S. R. R. has a branch road running into Doniphan, the county seat. Ripley county presents very inviting

inducements to immigrants, more especially to those whose capital consists of nerve and bone principally. All such will meet with a hearty welcome.

B. ROBERTS. Ripley Co., Mo., March 3, 1883.

Gage County Nebraska.

An Illinoisian who but recently removed from Macoupin County to Gage County, Nebraska, an old subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, in renewing his subscription from that State, writes of his new home, "I am well pleased with the country, and the markets. Corn has been selling at from 36 to 40 cents for a month past. I have been in the best corn-raising counties in Illinois but never saw such piles of corn as I found in Gage, Johnson and Jefferson counties. There is scarcely any wheat sown here, the principal crops being corn, oats and flax. Stock of every kind is high here. There are from five to six hundred cows milked within four or five miles of this town and the milk carried four miles to the cheese factory. The weather is fine here now and farmers are talking of plowing within a week. Our roads have been good and our teams hauling fifty bushels of corn to town daily."

O. D. Beatrice, Neb., 2nd March.

Railroad Freight.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—Whenever the railway magnates find they have drawn the lines a little too tight they relax. For it won't do to cut into us deeper than a certain depth, lest we all might conclude to retire within ourselves and raise no more freight. I know of many persons who are determined to live as much as possible within themselves. And they are wise. For the burdens on production are so very great that we find the more we do the worse off we are. We might just as well take the world easy so long as we have a roof over us. By raising more and running bigger risks, and keeping awake nights we can give the railways more freight and really not make decent wages for ourselves. I think this feeling is getting more general. Might not this largely account for the immense falling off in the growth of our national wealth during the past ten years as compared with all the other decades since A. D. 1800? Take hope from a people and they will soon cease to produce a surplus. Every farmer can live more and more within the bounds of his acres, his sheep will supply him with the wool, his flax with linen, and he is soon almost independent of all but the direct taxes. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain, if the census report as given forth is correct we have lost in producing power three times more than all the waste and ruin of the war. This is a matter worthy of solemn consideration.

HOLT.

Barnes Wire Check Rower.

On this page we present our readers with an illustration of this check rower in use on a corn planter. The manufacturers, the Chambers, Bering, Quinnan Co., of Decatur, Ill., inform us of the unprecedented large sales which increase from year to year, the best and most substantial evidence of its merits as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a labor-saving machine. As a matter of economy the use of check rowers has become indispensable to farmers in the saving of labor, time and money, by enabling them to be at work at times when under the old way they would have to be idle. The Barnes Wire Check Rower is the first that has accomplished the great object of making corn checking a perfection. It avoids all unnecessary friction on the pulleys; also heavy draft and all side draft is entirely overcome as the wire does not cross the machine, and therefore will outlast several that do cross.

The following points will readily suggest themselves to all practical men as a reason for using a Barnes Wire Check Rower: It saves marking off the ground; saves all delay in planting; dispenses with the expense of a dropper on the planter, which of itself is a very great saving; plants corn straighter than by any other method; reduces corn planting to accurate measurement instead of guess work.

With the use of a check rower, farmers will be prepared to plant in wet weather immediately after the plow, thus giving the corn an equal start with the weeds, which alone, in the maturing of one crop, will make many times the cost of a check rower.

The advantage of having the rows straight will be appreciated by farmers who know how much easier it is to plow out the weeds between straight rows than crooked.

More corn can be raised on an acre of ground with the use of the Barnes Wire Check Rower than by any other plan, on account of being able to plant right after the plow, while the ground is in order.

The Barnes Wire Check Rower is popular because it is easy to operate and works like a charm. Ten years successful sales attest its popularity. Address, for circular, the manufacturers, as above.

\$100.00 Price per Package with directions sealed and postage 25 cents. 2 for \$1.95. **Unlimited** 1931

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BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

Readers of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit of offering in years past. Those wishing to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep list standing, giving name and post-office of donor and the article offered. Our subscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club maker will get a fine premium.

Mr. J. C. Witham, Perry, Ill., offers a trio Partridge Cochon Chickens for premium. Chalmers D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, from deep milking strains.

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co., Mo., offers a fine Berkshire pig.

Ephraim Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one half bushel of Link's Hybrid corn seed. Thos. D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill., offers (as one premium) one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of Brown Leghorn eggs.

And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chicks and one setting of white Leghorn eggs—all to be packed and shipped as directed.

Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., offers a first class merino ram as a first premium.

Henry Schnell, Glasgow, Mo., offers 100 Cumberland Triumph, 1 doz. Manchester, 1 doz. Big Bob, and 1 doz. Jersey Queen Strawberry Plants, the receiver paying express charges.

Miss Allice Fisher, of Summerville, Peoria Co., Ill., offers for one of the premiums one setting of Pekin Duck eggs and one setting of Plymouth Rock eggs.

Isaac F. Graves, of McKinney, Texas, will give a pure bred Essex pig, of either sex, to the first club of fifteen subscribers for the RURAL WORLD, from the counties of Grayson, Collin, or Dallas, in the State of Texas.

THE wool-growers of Caldwell county, Mo., will hold their second annual shearing at Breckenridge, on Wednesday, April 11th.

THAT big blow predicted by Wiggins of Canada, for the 9th March, did not come, and we are again able to moralize that the days of the prophets have passed and we need no longer listen to their predictions.

THE subject of divorce is to be treated in the April number of the *North American Review* by Judge Jameson, the well-known divorce judge of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Wooley, the life-long opponent of divorce.

THE waters of the Mississippi below St. Louis are still very high, and hundreds of thousands of acres of the best of farm lands are yet covered with them. Still it is believed the worst has past, a considerable fall being recorded at Cairo.

THE very favorable weather prevailing now, which permits the removal of potatoes, apples, onions, and other perishable products from a more northern latitude to this city is good news for consumers. The prices on such goods show considerable decline the past 10 days, the result of very liberal receipts.

SOME of the farmers of Miller County, Mo., are talking of raising a fund to induce a man to go there to open a canning establishment, thus to afford a market for their surplus fruits. Better, far, organize a company among themselves with their own capital and then find a market for their surplus products.

THE Great Jackson route over which most of the delegates went to the New Orleans convention of fruit-growers is an elegantly equipped road; the smoothness of the ride and the fast time made, show that the officers of this great line from Chicago to New Orleans have done something to merit the immense patronage the road is favored with.

SWEET POTATOES ought to be a very profitable crop in the South, judging by the immense quantities produced to the acre when properly managed. Mr. E. M. Hudson, of New Orleans, the Vice President of the Gulf States Fruit-growers' Association, raised 620 bushels to the acre last year, and he states that as much as one thousand bushels to the acre can be produced.

MR. T. H. GLENN, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, paid our office a visit on Tuesday last, on his way to Texas. Mr. Glenn is a gentleman of great experience in the agricultural world and travels with all his senses on the *qui vive* for such information as can be of value to his readers. He will, in company with his brother-in-law, H. M. Reynolds, of

Grand Rapids, Michigan, make quite an extended tour of Texas and doubtless bring home much that will interest the readers of the *Prairie Farmer*.

HAVING an enquiry for a cattle ranch, containing not less than thirty thousand acres of good grazing land, we should be pleased if those of our readers who know of such a tract for sale, would communicate particulars to the business manager of the RURAL WORLD. Should the tract comprise from fifty to seventy thousand acres, it would be all the more desirable.

DURING the discussion on transportation at the recent Fruit Growers' meeting at New Orleans, Dr. McKay, the great strawberry grower of Mississippi, paid a high compliment to the Jackson route, or continuation of the Illinois Central R. R., which carried all his fruit to the North. He said the management of the road had done a great deal to develop this industry in his State.

THE dog law in the city of St. Louis requires the owner of every dog to pay a license of \$3.00, and to have the number of the same attached to the dog's collar. Failing these, the dog catchers are at liberty to take up and impound the dog, and not again liberate him until a license has been taken out, and an additional fee of \$3.00 paid. The city ordinance also provides that any person keeping a dog without a license, shall be liable to a fine of \$50. It is immaterial whether the animal be chained or loose. The dog catchers sometimes capture and impound as many as fifty a day. They are kept for a week when, if not redeemed they are killed.

CHICAGO does not propose getting left by St. Louis in the cremation business. She has just organized a society with a capital of \$100,000, and though the movement is two years behind that of St. Louis, she hopes by rushing into the industry now in a wholesale way to square herself. Of course, Chicago, judging by the amount of capital furnished, thinks there is money in this new industry—St. Louis has not incinerated her first corpse yet, and the public seem wholly indifferent to the success of the association. It is possible that Wiggins' storm led to the hurried movement in the Lake City, and that the society may as hastily collapse, now that the storm season has passed without creating the anticipated calamity and loss of life. If the Chicago cremationists wish to secure a more encouraging field let them open up for business in New Orleans where all the dead are buried above ground, and where the subject of cremation should be regarded more seriously.

AMONG the visitors at our office the past week was one from that fine banana region up around Winnipeg in Manitoba. The thermometer, he informed us, did not fluctuate so widely there as here, indicating 10 to 55 degree below zero all winter. Fruits of all kinds, eggs, and similar goods, are unknown there, as native products—all having to be imported. When our speculative friend reached the dividing line between Manitoba and Minnesota with two carloads of apples on which he saw (at a distance) an immense profit, he found serious obstacles to further progress. Through the aid of stoves in the cars he had saved his fruit so far, but now he was on the sacred borders of her Majesty, the Queen, and the officials with miles of red tape behind them, took charge of everything. The work of inspecting, hauling, handling &c., is a slow and provoking business to the owner. He learns for the first time there is a duty on such goods. The fearful atmosphere of this article region threatens ruin to his enterprise. He is unknown to the indifferent, independent officials, who regard him with lofty scorn. Nor was he aware how his goods could be saved through the feeling process, a little money judiciously applied. The dealers there, witnessing his dilemma, came to the rescue by offering him half-price for his goods. He is their helpless victim, and he sees no other way out of his trouble, but accepts what they propose giving him. He departs a sadder but a wiser man. He lives in Kansas, but if he goes to Manitoba again he will use his late experience to good advantage. After being thoroughly squeezed he learned he could have had his goods hurried through without delay by "seeing" certain officials, as the local merchants do.

THE NEW TARIFF. The new tariff, as passed in the expiring moments of the Forty-seventh Congress, will go into effect 1st July, except the sugar schedule, which is to take effect 1st June. The following from an elaborate review by the *Globe-Democrat* explains some of its provisions interesting to our readers:

SUGAR. A revolution is brought about in the method of assessing duties on sugar. All sugars are now graded by the Dutch standard. The new law prescribes the polariscope test up to No. 13 Dutch standard, and provides that sugar testing not above 75 degrees shall pay 1.4 cents per pound, and that .04 cent per pound shall be added for every degree above 75. This classification favors the importation of high-grade sugars, because it bears with disproportionate weight on the lower grades. The average, however, is not far from 47 per cent, being a reduction of from 12 to 20 per cent below the existing rates. Above No. 13 the classification is still by the Dutch standard—2.75 cents

per pound from No. 13 to No. 16, 3 cents from No. 16 to No. 20, and 3.5 cents above No. 20. The present rates here are 3 7/16, 4, 4 1/16 and 5 cents respectively. But the new rates on the refined sugars, like the old, are, and were intended to be, prohibitory. The principal gainers from the reduction of duties on sugar will be the refiners of the higher grades of raw sugars, who get their material under a lower duty and retain just as much protection against foreign competition as they have now. Molasses testing below 56 degrees will pay 10 cents a gallon, testing above 56 degrees 8 cents. The present rate on all molasses is 6 1/4 cents.

TABACCO.

Leaf tobacco, unmanufactured and unstemmed, stands now at 35 cents per pound; in the new tariff this rate is retained, but if 85 per cent of the leaf is suitable for wrappers, and more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound, the duty will be 75 cents a pound if unstemmed, or 81 if stemmed. Stemmed tobacco now pays 50 cents per pound; under the new law, any stemmed tobacco, excepting the above, will pay 40 cents per pound.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE

provides for a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material. The present classification into clothing, combing and carpet wools is retained. Compound duties on wool are abolished, but the classification is so altered as to give the higher rate a somewhat wider application. In the first and second classes these are the rates: Present tariff—worth not over 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent; worth over 30 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. New tariff—worth not over 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; worth over 30 cents per pound, 12 cents. Wools of the third class worth not over 12 cents per pound now pay 3 cents a pound, and worth over 12 cents pay 6 cents. They are to pay 2 1/2 cents and 5 cents respectively.

Flannels, blankets, knit goods, etc., are changed in classification, and the effect of the change is uncertain. Now, if worth not over 20 cents per pound, they pay 20 cents per pound; if worth 40 to 60 cents, 30 cents; 60 to 80 cents, 40 cents; above 80 cents, 50 cents, and 35 per cent on the value in each case. This is the new rate: Worth 30 cents per pound or less, 10 cents per pound; 30 cents to 40 cents, 12 cents; 40 to 60 cents, 18 cents; 60 to 80 cents, 24 cents, and 35 per cent ad valorem additional in each instance; above 80 cents, 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. Women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, are to pay 20 cents per yard; over 46 cents per yard and 35 per cent; and, worth over 20 cents a yard, at 8 cents a yard and 40 per cent. By the new bill the same goods, if only partly of wool, pay 5 cents per yard and 35 per cent and 7 cents per yard and 40 per cent, respectively while if they are wholly made of wool the rate is 9 cents a yard and 40 per cent. All such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard will pay 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent instead of 50 cents a pound and 40 per cent.

Clothing, ready-made, balmoral skirts, etc., now pay 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent; they will be admitted under the new act at 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent, except cloaks, dolmans and other outside garments for women or children, on which the rate will be 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

Throughout the long list of carpets there are general, though not very great, reductions.

Notes-Correspondence.

—Please send me word when I can get a few bushels of Early Amber corn seed of reliable parties—M. D. McIntosh, Wis.—See our advertising columns.

—Will you kindly inform me which is the best evaporator available. I want to get me a new outfit for making molasses.—E. F. R., Columbus, Mo.—Please refer to our advertising columns.

—Please inform me when I can get Johnson grass seed. I find it good for hay, having known of four crops being mowed last season. The roots are equal to corn for hogs T. M. D., Van Alstyne, Texas.—Will some of our readers please give the information.

—An exhibition of fruits and vegetables will be made at the Agricultural College, Agricultural College P. O., Mississippi, June 19th and 20th, during commencement exercises, and doubtless be a very interesting meeting for many of our Horticultural friends.

—Wheat is looking very poor in this part of the State, but our stock, what there is of it, is doing well. Can you tell me the price of tarred paper, where I can get it and how long it will last.—BEN H., Damiensville, Ill.—Address A. J. Child & Co., 200 Market St., St. Louis.

—Will you or some of your correspondents inform me whether there is any rule by which the amount of syrup in a ton of cane may be determined or approximated by the use of the saccharometer in testing the juice. It would be necessary to know this, to be able to pay for cane according to quality.—J. J. W., Logan, Kansas.

—Many thanks for your kindness. I got my printing all right. The weather has moderated and the ground nearly thawed out. I expect to be down to your city presently, with another lot of cattle that I am feeding. My sheep are selling well, have just received pay for three sent to W. L. Sutton of Pleasanton, Kas.—P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo.

—In this Jefferson county, Ill., we are having pleasant weather; the roads are yet bad, though drying up. Wheat is damaged a good deal, but the prospects for fruit are fair; the cherries are in good shape. Of the peaches, some trees appear even yet to have one-fourth the buds green. Early Crawford and Heath cling about all dead. The Alexander has the most green buds.—J. C. G., Jefferson Co., Ills.

—Is there a law of this State compelling railroads to allow a shipper to put more than one kind of stock in a car for shipment at one time if desired? If so, what course would you advise when the agent refused to allow the car thus loaded, and compels the expense of paying for two cars where one could be made to answer the purpose, and not exceed 20,000 lbs. in weight. Please answer, and oblige an old patron and a FREE TRADER, Union Ridge, Mo.

—Winter wheat has not been hurt in Miller county, Mo., as much as we expected, although the winter has been very unfavorable for the crop. Farmers are flinching cribbing their corn. Peaches are badly killed but not quite all. Some of our farmers are talking of

raising a fund to induce a man to come here and open a canning establishment to afford a market for our surplus fruit. Hogs are nearly all marketed, stock has wintered well considering the winter we have had.—N. J. SHEPHERD.

—Where can I get a book on sheep raising, their diseases, care, etc.—J. H., Sumner, Ills.—Randall's Fine-wool sheep Husbandry, cloth, 12mo, price \$1.00. Randall's Practical Shepherd, a complete treatise on the breeding, management and treatment of sheep, illustrated, cloth 8 vo, \$2.00. Stewart's Shepherds Manual, a valuable, practical treatise on sheep for American farmers and sheep growers, illustrated, cloth, 12mo, \$1.50. May all be had at this office.

—In western Kentucky we have had a desperate winter. At this writing the thermometer marks 70° but during the winter has at times marked 45°. We have had our share of sleet and ice, and there has not been much work done out of doors during the winter. As shown above, however, it is now warm, and the bees are out as though it were spring. Cattle of every description are looking well, but the wheat looks sickly. The RURAL WORLD is my weekly visitor and is always welcome.—N. B. W., Calvert City, Ky.

—At father's request I write to you. He has just returned from Caldwell county, Mo., where he bought a farm. It is situated, one and a quarter (1 1/4) miles from Breckenridge on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. The farm consists of 160 acres besides 26 acres of timber. The farm is divided into four forties; all is in grass except one forty. It has a fine orchard of about 200 apple trees, besides peaches, pears, and small fruit. There are four living springs on the place. He gave \$30 per acre for it.—LOTTIE AYRES.

—Will some of your readers please tell me what will kill lice on cattle? Do the lice go to the critters head to drink? Will a string saturated with mercurial ointment tied around the neck rid them of lice? I am greatly troubled with lice on cattle? What is good for horses having worms?—T. E. G., Westington, D. T.—Steep leaf tobacco in warm water and when cold enough, sponge the animal with it. Two or three applications will kill the lice. Warm hogs hard will do just as well, so will diluted carbolic acid.

The Cattle Yard.

James C. Smith, of Caledonia, Mo., who settled there a few years since from Woodford county, Ky., offers four bull calves for sale. He has a nice little herd of between twenty and thirty head, and farmers would do well to see his stock. His cows are of excellent milking families, and especially deserve attention on that account.

Chenault Todd, of Lafayette, Mo., has a very nice herd of Shorthorn cattle of the Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Phyllis, Duchess of Sutherland, Ruby, Miss Sevier, Delight, (by Lancaster) and Belina families. He has too a good flock of Cotswold sheep of Kentucky stock, and always a choice lot of Poland-China pigs of the very best strains.

Stockmen's Convention Postponed.

Owing to the present sanitary condition of our city, it has been deemed best to postpone the holding of the Stockmen's Convention until April 10th, 11th and 12th, 1883, at which date we hope to see all parties present who are interested in the move. A. H. McCoy, T. J. Word, J. E. Dindley, F. D. Healey, C. M. Beeson, H. S. Gray, Committee.

C. G. LEUTHSTORM.

Dodge City, Kansas, March 6th, 1883.

The Dodge City Meeting.

We are under obligations to D. M. Frost, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *For Dodge City Globe*, Dodge City, Kansas, for a very cordial and pressing invitation to attend the meeting of the Stockmen, called for the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst., which, however has been postponed to the 10th of April, and to speak to them on the great interest in which they are engaged. Mr. Frost writes: "We hope you will consent to be with us on the date above given and address our assembly which at this time gives evidence of being the largest meeting that ever assembled at any place in the west. We shall, therefore, not only be glad to have you present, but as well the prominent stock men and stock commission men of your city and State. This for all your people could be made a trip of pleasure combined with business, and thus be made very agreeable as well as profitable to all concerned. Hoping you may be pleased to canvass the matter thoroughly and conclude to come to the City of the Plains where you are assured a most cordial reception. I am, &c."

D. M. FROST.

We hope the stock men and stock commission men will, now the meeting has been postponed to the 10th of April, have gotten over the fatigues of their Texas trip and put in an appearance in full force at Dodge City.

L. Palmer's Sale.

In another column of this issue will be found the announcement of the forthcoming sale of L. Palmer, of Sturgeon, Mo., to take place at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, April 19th. Mr. Palmer's is the champion Shorthorn herd of Missouri to-day, in that he has for several years been the only man who has dared to attend the prominent fairs of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to show against the so-called champion herds of the West.

He has moreover for several years made a practice of breeding for beef, and challenged many breeders of the country—putting the best of the west on the line and paying the highest prices ever paid for them in the west. It was to the animals of this breeding that Ben F. Vannatter and Leslie Combs, the committee appointed by the new Kentucky Shorthorn breeders' company to visit Great Britain to select their stock, paid marked attention and from which they made heavy purchases.

Wm. Housman, a well known writer on the live stock of Great Britain and Ireland, writes to *Bell's Weekly Messenger* (London), the lessons of this exportation are worth considering. Here is Kentucky, the stronghold of Shorthorn

breeding (especially of the most costly English Shorthorn families), in the United States, sending to Scotland, and chiefly in the very heart of the beef-breeding districts of Aberdeenshire, for a large supply of breeding stock; not as a first experiment, but after a fair trial, and this, too, after all the importations of Polled cattle. Does it read much like a prelude to the fall of the Shorthorn?

But then Mr. Palmer has by no means despised the Bates and Booth stock as will be seen by reference to the families mentioned in his advertisement.

Read his announcement, write for his catalogue and attend the sale in the assurance that there will be sold some of the very best stock to be offered this year.

Some Definitions.

The habit of carefully defining words, even those in common use, is a valuable one, not only for school children but for those of us who are in mature life. Were it more generally practiced, there would be less careless use of language. Frequent reference to a good dictionary is desirable for all who wish to be accurate in the use of words. The meanings given in Webster or Worcester are not always, however, those which words have come to have among men engaged in particular lines of work. Thus, live-stock men use certain words with meanings not found in even unabridged dictionaries. Another difficulty in giving satisfactory definitions is that usage of good authorities often differs; and a third is, that oftentimes one word is partly synonymous with another, making it difficult to draw a clear-cut distinction between them.

In stock-breeding language we have illustrations of this difficulty in such words as species, race, breed, variety, tribe, family, strain. It is probably impossible to distinguish between these—to tell just when one merges into another. In the application of these words to special details is less common, and not necessary. "Race," another "breed," one may say "family," another "strain." All these words imply resemblance, relationship, near or very remote. Species includes most; family or strain the least.

Webster gives as one definition of species, "An ideal group of individuals resembling each other in essential characteristics." Under the word race we have family and tribe given as synonyms, with this definition, among others: "Descendants of common ancestors." To each of the list of words given above the definitions will apply, with a more restricted application as we go down the list.

It may be helpful to give what we understand to be the best American usage of some of the words commonly met with in stock-breeding discussions.

Breed—A collection of animals with common origin, possessing distinctive characteristics, which are uniformly transmitted from parent to offspring.

Variety may be held to have the same meaning as breed, and its use in relation to animals is less common, and not necessary. It is generally used in reference to plants, as breed is used in speaking of animals.

The characters possessed in common by animals belonging to the same breed must be such as distinguish them from other animals "which resemble each other in essential characteristics," or belong to the same species. The Jersey and the Hereford cattle possess many characteristics in common. They belong to the same species; but they differ in characters which distinguish the one from the other and which make them belong to distinct breeds. The distinguishing characters may be more or less important; may be one or many. Differences in size, form, color, peculiarities of horns, legs, tails, hair, have all to be counted sufficient reason for classing domestic animals in distinct breeds. Possession of the distinguishing characters of a breed is strong presumptive evidence that the animals belong to that breed, but the conclusive proof is found in the fact that these characters have been inherited or that they are transmitted to the offspring. It is quite possible that two groups of animals, produced under like conditions, may have like distinguishing characters, although not of common origin. In such case there would no harm come from classing them as belonging to one breed. In most cases, however, animals with like distinguishing characters have the same ancestors.

Tribe, family, strain are applied, with some variation, by good writers to the descendants of common ancestors within a breed, or to the descendants of animals reared by one breeder. Family is the more commonly used when reference to the descendants of a famous animal—as the Lexington family; the Duchess family. Tribe is more commonly used to indicate more prominent divisions within a breed—as the Bates or Booth tribe. There is, perhaps of necessity, a lack of exact usage of these words.

Full-blood, pure-bred and thoroughbred, by the best usage, have the same meaning, with one important exception. An animal to which any one of these words is properly applied belongs to a distinct breed; in its ancestry has no mixing or crossing of other breeds. Thoroughbred is also the name of a breed of horse—the English and American running horse. It would be better perhaps to limit its use to this meaning; but the better American usage sanctions its use with reference to cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry; and some good authorities insist on applying it to other breeds of horses. All these words are used with unnecessary frequency. It would be better to use the name of the breed alone in speaking of animals belonging to it, and to indicate mixture of blood by proper qualifying words. The word Devon applied to an animal ought to mean the same as pure-bred Devon. If the animal be not pure-bred, it is not a Devon. In common, but not good usage, full-blood is made to mean something less than either of the other terms.

Cross-bred describes an animal descended from ancestors of different breeds; sometimes used to describe one descended from ancestors belonging to different families of the same breed.

Grade is used, often with carelessness, to describe animals descended from ancestors of a distinct breed on the one side, and from those of common, unknown or mongrel breeding on the other. In a majority of cases the term cross-bred is appropriate instead of grade. In many cases the same animal would have both applied to it by different persons.

In-breeding, line-breeding, close-breeding, describe the breeding together of animals belonging to the same family, or related to each other. In-and-in breeding describes such breeding continued for suc-

cessive generations; usually of animals very closely related.

Hereditary or inheritance is used to indicate that, usually, an animal receives its qualities from its parents, just as one inherits the property of a parent.

Atavism, reversion, breeding-back describe the cases in which an animal manifests qualities not apparent in the parents, but which characterized some more remote ancestor.

Prepotent describes unusual ability to transmit character to offspring. If an animal manifests more of the qualities of one parent than of the other, that parent may be said to have been prepotent. Pure-bred animals are commonly prepotent when crossed with those cross-bred.

—Breeders' Gazette.

The Horseman.

Shetland Ponies.

COL. COLMAN:—I see from a speech recently delivered by you, before the Agricultural Institute of the Illinois Industrial University, that you spoke very highly of the breeding of the Shetland pony. Now, as this is an enterprise which I have in view, and intend entering upon, I will take it as a special favor if you will give all the information you possess on this subject. I would like to know the names of the breeders of the Shetlands in Texas, Missouri and Kentucky. Mr. Campbell Brown, of Tennessee, has a few pure-blooded Shetlands which he proposes to cross on native Indian ponies. My plan is to cross on native saddle ponies, having an eye to size, beauty and saddle gait. I am satisfied to breed a small pony that will ride, with all the women and children as purchasers, will be a paying investment. The toy business is a grand thing and the pony business will be nearly equal to it. Anything from you will be highly appreciated.

Waverly, Clay Co., Miss. Address Thomas T. Turner, St. Louis, Mo.—[ED. RURAL WORLD.]

How to Select a Horse.

Dr. E. A. A. Grange lectured before the Agricultural department of the Minnesota State University on "How to Select a Horse."

A live horse was induced, after much persuasion, to enter the lecture room, and the lecturer illustrated the various points to be noticed in the purchase of a horse.

In examining horses for soundness, said he, it is necessary to proceed in a systematic manner. His own method was to begin upon the left side of the animal, and usually with the front, at the left nostril, dilating it and looking at the inside for the rose pluck color, which is the healthy condition. If the animal is suffering from any catarrhal affection you will observe that the nostril is inflamed. Then you examine the red membranes to see if it is free from ulcerated spots. If there is any doubt whether the animal is suffering from glanders, by holding a lighted candle you can see a considerable distance up. Then, after examining this thoroughly, open the mouth and look at the tongue, to see if it is there and in perfect condition. Then pass the hand down on the lower jaw and examine it to see that there are no tumors in the back part—tumors there indicate glanders and a disease called distemper, which is quite common amongst horses.

NEXT EXAMINE the left eye, to observe whether the pupil responds with action of light, and if it does, it is healthy. To determine that you place a hat or something of that description over the eye and the pupil will dilate, and after its removal the action of light will cause the pupil to contract. Then the eye should present a clear appearance. If it has a cloudy or hazy appearance, with a scum over it, it is not in a healthy condition. It will also be observed of an eye in an unhealthy condition that there is generally weeping or flow of tears over the side of the face. You must examine the poll to see if poll evil exists. The jugular vein should also be examined to see whether it exists, because from careless treatment, from irritating the vein, and careless bleeding, it becomes inflamed and after the process of inflammation has run its course it becomes obliterated and the blood is carried back from the head by the smaller veins. When this vein becomes obliterated, if you turn the horse out to pasture the head will swell up. Then you pass the hand along the back toward the tail, examining, on the way, the withers for fistula, a disease similar to poll evil, a running sore, very troublesome in its nature; examining also along the spine for collar ribs.

Then, in proceeding to examine the fore leg, first of all you examine the shoulder for sweeney, which is a wasting of the muscles of the shoulder. If the wasting has proceeded to any very considerable degree the ACTION OF THE SHOULDER is plainly visible, and it is often thought by casual observers that the shoulder is out of joint. After examining the shoulder, examine the elbow to see if the condition called capped elbow exists. It does not interfere with the horse's usefulness, but looks ugly. Then pass the hand down in front of the leg. If white hairs are found upon the knee, that indicates that the animal has been down some time or other, and is perhaps a stumbler. Passing the hand down, examine with the fingers, the inside of the leg for splint. Then examine the fetlock for ringbone, comparing both feet if there is any doubt about its existence. There are two flexible plates of cartilage around the heels, which sometimes become diseased, in a condition called sidebone, which must not be confused with ringbone, one being a disease of the bone, the other of the cartilage. If the plates are flexible they are in a healthy condition. The hoof should next be examined for sand-crack, the bottom portion of it, in cleft of the frog, for thrush. Thrush is a disease of the sensitive structure above. Then it is well to take a look at the limb from shoulder to foot to see if the joints are in their natural position, and that the animal does not stand over either at the knee or at the fetlock. Having done so, you turn your back to the animal's head and examine the back tendons of the leg. On a well-bred animal they show almost as plainly as if the skin was removed. Then feel to see if the outlines are smooth, and that there are no lumps

upon them. Lumps upon them would indicate sprain at some previous time. After examining the fore leg in this manner, pass your hand over the chest, the part from the shoulder back to the end of the ribs. Then examine the abdominal cavity to see if a rupture exists. So far as

THE GENERAL USEFULNESS of the animal is concerned, rupture unless it is a very large one, does not interfere with their every-day work. Still it is not advisable to buy a ruptured animal. Then get an assistant to take up the fore leg, holding it by the toe. The object of this is to throw the weight of the body so that it stands firmly upon its hind legs. Then examine the hind leg, passing the hand down until you come to the point of the hock. Examine there for capped hock, which, although it does not interfere with the usefulness of the animal, yet it indicates a kicker. Look also for curb, which is a sprain of the short ligament which passes down from the hock, say four or five inches, and for bog spavin. Bog spavin seldom does any harm, but in an animal required for road purposes the disease is often serious and troublesome. Then examine for bone spavin toward the inside at the front of the hock. Stand about three feet from the shoulder and look from the inside of the hock down, and if the line is ordinarily straight it is not likely to exist. You then pass the hand down the front of the hind leg and examine carefully for ringbone, the front leg being up all the time. Side bones do not occur in the hind leg. Examine also for thrush and sand crack. Having made an examination of the left, you proceed to the front and examine the right side in exactly the same manner. Then stand behind the horse a few yards, and make an examination of the hindquarters and see whether it is hipped, so that the hip on one side is less than it is on the other side, and the animal is said to be

DOWN IN THE HIP. In gray horses it is advisable to make a careful examination of the urinary-genital organs. There is a very troublesome disease peculiar to these animals, consisting of a tumor, sometimes of considerable extent, a collection of thin, pedicled, like substance which is the coloring matter of the skin. These tumors do not necessarily interfere with the usefulness of the animal, but they are unsightly and will interfere with the sale. Having then examined these parts, a look over the animal should be carefully taken to see if anything has been passed over.

Next test the animal's wind. It is well to let the animal have a little hay. In some cases of heaves there are various substances which are given to allay the symptoms temporarily. When the bowels are empty the heaves are scarcely noticed. A pull of water or three or four pounds of hay should be given. Then you examine the larynx, or organ of the voice. Sometimes the larynx does not open and shut as required when the animal is unhealthy, and the air goes through with a roaring and whistling sound. After testing its breathing apparatus, it is well to throw a little hay upon the ground, in order to see whether the lips are sound. Sometimes they are paralyzed, and the animal cannot gather its hay properly.

The Pacing Element.

It is not so many years ago, rather less than half a decade, in fact, that the influence of pacing strains in the pedigrees of trotters began to receive the serious attention of men who make breeding the subject of careful and intelligent study. The old notion was that pacers were quitters, and this cry, started by some one who had never taken the pains or perhaps had not the brains to investigate the subject in an impartial manner, was taken up by a lot of other foolish and unthinking persons, until by sheer force of repetition the saying, "quits like a pacer," became a popular and common one. Those who were eager to cry down the pacers were apparently blind to the fact that for years the 2:17-2 wagon record of that grand old mare, Pocahontas, was far and away the best performance of its kind ever made by a trotter or pacer and that it stood unapproached until Hopeful lowered it to 2:16-2 over the Chicago track four years ago last summer. And they also forgot, or will not see, that with the single exception of the little white horse from Maine no animal has ever approached the record made so many years ago by the chestnut mare whose descendants are still trotting and pacing and springing trotters and pacers.

The fact that until within a very recent period pacing races were confined exclusively to the smaller class of meetings, and, no doubt, much to do with keeping the side-wheelers from showing the really good work of which they were capable. But when the association of endurance races beyond a doubt, let the six-day pacing race a feature of the programmes, fast and game pacers began to be plentiful. Sleepy Tom, descendant, by the way, of Pocahontas, blind though he was, and driven by a raw country youth, over whom the more experienced knights of the ribbons had an incalculable advantage, soon showed the people that all pacers were not quitters. He went a mile over the Chicago track in 2:12-4, and right on his wheel at the finish was the six-year-old mare which was the winner in 2:14, and the rubicund face of Uncle Sam Keyes, her owner and driver, was wreathed in smiles for many a day after the important event. Rowdy Boy was another that could go fast; these four making the celebrated quartette that for three seasons held their own against all opponents. Then came Little Brown Jug, who paced three heats over the Hartford track, in 1881, in 2:13-4, 2:11-4, 2:12-2—the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted or paced, the total time of the three miles being one and three-quarter seconds faster than a trotter, those of Maud S. at Philadelphia the same season. This would seem to settle beyond a doubt the question of whether a pacer can put in his heats at as high rate of speed as the trotter; but in order to settle the question of endurance beyond a doubt, let the two-mile record be examined. Ten years ago last fall, at Sacramento, Cal., Defiance and Longfellow paced a dead heat of two miles in 4:47-3-4, which beat the then best record by a trotter at that distance very considerably, and the mark made by these pacers, neither of whom would be considered first-class at the present day, stood for ten years unequalled, until Monroe Chief went two miles in 4:46 at Lexington last fall. With

these facts before him, who can say that the pacers are not game, and that to their blood, that flows in the veins of so many of our crack trotters, Maud S. among the rest, is not due a measure of the gameness as well as the speed, that characterizes the American trotter?—Breeder's Gazette.

Sucker State strawberry plants will be found advertised in this issue, for sale by J. B. Miller, the originator of this berry. Parties buying of him will be sure of getting genuine plants. This berry has become one of the best market sorts now grown. E. C. Reichwald, of Chicago, has written to engage the coming crop of the Sucker State, and says: "It was the best selling berry that came to the Chicago market." A. L. Tucker, commission merchant of Chicago, says: "I believe the Sucker State the best fancy variety of strawberry ever sent on this market. It sells well, is a good shipper, and pleases the palate."

By noticing adv't of D. F. Beatty, on last page you may see something of interest to you.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

TODD, Fayette, Howard county, Mo., C. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Poland-China Hogs. Sharon's Horse 1007 S. H. R., at the head of herd.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., shire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and R. deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPIET, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock runs for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airline No. 859 S. H. R., a Benck Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

H. D. AYRES, Marshall, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Oxford Barrington 2nd 1609 S. H. R. at head of herd.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Acklen (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Booth at head of herd.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen, Pike county, Mo., breeds and has for sale pure and high-bred Percheron stallions and mares by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, champion Al-mack trotter, pure Jerseys, short-horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue.

K. H. ALLEN, Breeder of Thoroughbred short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Bronze turkeys and Light Brahmer hogs. Allendale Stock Farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattaburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Pince, with record of 34-1-2, stands at head of flock. Call or write.

C. F. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep and shire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. W. MCQUITY, breeder of Short-horn cattle and importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep, Rochester, Mo. Stock for sale.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Merino sheep. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of pure bred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China swine. Eight young bulls for sale.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE—Three Jersey bull calves. For pedigree, age and price, address O. L. WALKER & SON'S Craig Creek Farm, Oregon, Mo.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail. Ducks. Established 1871.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, St. Louis, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

G. W. Pleasant, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice fowls and eggs of L. Brahms, P. Cochins, P. Rock, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.


D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornamental Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND CHINA SWINE. Bred and for sale by J. H. ALLISON, Butler, Bates county, Mo.

PEKIN DUCKS. Pure Pekin Ducks for sale, and their eggs for sale at the proper season. Address JOHN D. COLMAN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

RUSSELL & AKERS, (Successors to L. H. Russell & Co.) Warrensburg, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. A portion of herd recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Foxhounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.



DR. HARTER'S

REV. A. I. HOBBES writes:—
After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 212 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

A combination of Potassium of Iron, Ferrous Sulfate and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Forces it is indispensable.

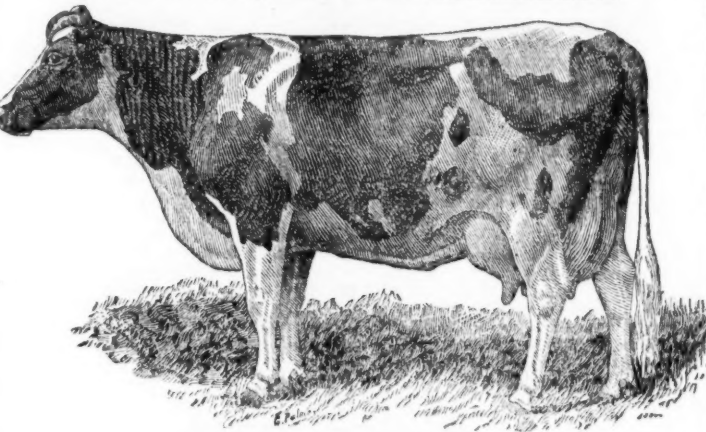
REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—
"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

IRON TONIC

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

THEY ARE PRE-EMINENTLY THE CATTLE FOR THE MASSES, Combining Milk, Cheese, Butter and Beef, far more Successfully than any other breed; in size corresponding with Short-horns and Herefords.



LADY NETHERLAND.

The Largest Herd in America! Over 350 Choice Animals to Select From!

We make our own selections in person in Holland, the Garden of the Netherlands, where this breed of cattle attains the highest degree of perfection, trusting to no commission house or agent, buying from only the best and most reliable breeders, and selecting only the very best in their herds.

From our last importation of 140 head, not an animal until now has been offered. Of our previous importations, nearly 100 head were sold in six weeks, which should be a guarantee of the unusual inducements offered. No buyer should fail to see this herd, where the merits of each cow and each family are determined by actual yearly performance, which is the only true standard of excellence. In this herd the following unparalleled milk records have been made:

12 yearly records, from 13,000 to 18,000 lbs.
4 yearly records of three-year-old heifers, from 12,000 to 14,000 lbs.
9 yearly records of two-year-old heifers, from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs.

Also the following butter records, per week: 2-year-olds, 14 lbs. 4 oz., 13 lbs. 3 oz., 10 lbs. 4 oz. 20 lbs. 19 lbs. 15 oz., 18 lbs. 2 oz.
7 3-year-olds averaged 12 lbs. 12 oz.
10 heifers, 22 to 26 months old, averaged over 9 lbs.

All but one of these butter records were made on winter feed.

Our valuable illustrated descriptive catalogue will be sent free to parties actually desiring information concerning this herd.

Our business facilities and extensive importations enable us to offer unusual inducements and superior animals.

Choice Hambletonian and Clydesdale Horses

FOR SALE. SMITH & POWELL, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

MENTION RURAL WORLD.

WESTERN ILLINOIS SERIES OF

SHORT-HORN SALES

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1883.

H. F. Burke, of Golden, Ill., will sell 30 females and 10 bulls, at the Fair Grounds, Camp Adams, Ill., representatives of the following families, viz.: Amelia, Filigree, Fashion, Josephine, Louisa, Pomona, White Rose, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

R. Huston & Son will sell at "Hillside Farm," near Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill., 30 females and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Minna, Princess, Craggs, Mazurka, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Josephine, Knightley, Cassa, Adelaide, Dewdrop, Harriet, Donna Maria, Dutchbell, etc.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

Strawther Givens will sell at his farm, adjoining Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., 40 females and 20 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Aylesley Lady, Mazurka, Nellie Bly (Spear's sort), Cambria, Josephine, Blossom, etc.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

Enoch Hawkins will sell at his farm, 4 miles East of Abingdon, and 2 miles north of Herman, Ill., 30 females and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Butterfly, Cambria, Zella, Mandana, Rose of Sharon, Mrs. Motte, Blue Frontier, etc.

This series of sales have been especially arranged so that parties can attend all of them without inconvenience, making direct railroad connection from one sale to another. For further particulars and catalogues, address

R. F. BURKE, Golden, Ill.; STRAWTHER GIVENS, Abingdon, Ill.; R. HUSTON & SON, Blandinsville, Ill.; ENOCH HAWKINS, Herman, Ill.

Col. JAMES W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

COLEMAN'S RURAL WORLD, ST. LOUIS, MO.

For Cattle, Sheep & Hogs Iron Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire, Barbic Machines, Barbs, etc. HULBERT & GOULD, Mfgs 1201 to 1211 Cass Ave., St. Louis. Save 10% cent. Catalogue Free

IRON FENCE Bull Proof 50 rods, \$160 mile. Save 10% cent. Catalogue Free

Eggs for Hatching. I am now ready to ship Eggs from pure bred White or Brown Leghorns and Light Brahms, at \$1.50 per setting of 13; also Rose Comb, White Leghorns at \$2.50 per setting. All stock first-class. THOS. D. FOX, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill.

Jacks for Sale. I have Eleven Jacks (from one to five years old) and seven Jennets for sale, as good as can be found in the State. Come and see. W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

FOR SALE. Four Bull Calves. Short-horns, pedigreed, to 11 months old, all good colors, one a son and one a grand-son of an eight-gallon cow. Price \$45 to \$60 per head. JAMES C. SMITH, Caledonia, Mo.

Stallion for Sale. A Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion, 9 years old, color black, 16 hands high, can trot in 2:40, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Pilot, Jr., sound and kind, and sold for no fault, the owner having no use for a stallion. Price, \$800. Address H. A. HAMEL, 704 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Jersey Red Swine. I have some late pigs, all pure bred, for sale, and am booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped in May and June. Have some young sows bred, ready to be shipped. All my stock will be sold at reasonable prices. J. N. INGRAM, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

STALLION FOR SALE. "CAPT. BRYONE," a high grade Norman, steel gray, two years old this spring; is large and very promising. Sired by Imp. Bryone, his dam by Imp. St. Laurent. WM. J. MILLER, Turkey Hill Farm, Belleville, Ill.

THE STANDARD BRED Trotting Stallions, GOODWOOD, by Woodford Mambrino, at Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.; BARK (1880), at Pierce City, Mo. For further information address L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo., or call on M. Ervin, Rich Hill, Mo.

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The Home Circle.

COL. COLMAN:—I most earnestly protest against any change in the Home Circle. For gracious goodness sake, we have already nearly books enough on Dry Goods and Preserves. He, indeed, must be a poor, pitiful, thriftless specimen of a farmer, who is unable or unwilling to buy the books needed for himself and family. Might not the Home Circle appropriately adopt the motto:

Equal rights to all;
Exclusive privileges to none.

My sister dear—sweet Ina is her honored, stainless name.
With magic voice, so well she can her social rights proclaim.
An ample Circle, at most happy Home, I cut in twain,
That thus, in self defense, I could my equal rights maintain.
Delight extreme was pictured on her fair, angelic brow,
Because her fondest, only wish, she easy got, just now.
Contentment far outspread her wings, and Semi-Circles both entwined,
And vainly strove secure to make our everlasting bliss combined.
My charming Semi-Circle true, did ever so remain;
Her's was too small, expansive, endless notions to contain.
She earnest came, and vainly wished a place in my domain.
You have, most clear and well-defined, the choicest rights you sought—
What now, so said a change, untimely has it wrought?
Confounding all the laws of right, man's every social thought.
With Us, Creation's Lords, on equal terms you would contend,
To equal education and the suffrage, views extend.
Why, then, encroach and trespass on the sacred Circle's Home?
Ambition, man's supreme control, on this his thoughts roam.
As well as you, he has an active, energetic soul;
His manly thoughts, do not, always, so kindly brook control.
Drive him, all his ambitions, from the magic Circle's Home,
Then on forbidden thoughts and scenes you force his mind to roam;
And how could jealous, woman fair, such naughty course approve?
Then, from the happy Circle's Home, his thoughts do not remove.

—JUVENIS.

Thoughts of a Subscriber.

1st. Again, I venture to intrude upon the Home Circle.
2d. In reading Frank's letter in the RURAL of February the 8th, I was impressed with the sense contained in his last remarks, about speculating in sacred things, and the revision of the Lord's prayer.
3d. It seems that some people would be glad to change some of the Ten Commandments to suit some particular fancy of theirs. Yet, I think the realities of right doing and right living in this world, are governed by the same laws now, with which they were years ago.
4th. We learn that the laws of nature are unchangeable. I once heard a man say, as everything else was improving he thought our manner of worship should improve also.
5th. True our manner of reverence to the Creator will change in proportion as we are educated to understand his laws as responsible.
6th. By this I do not mean to blame our friends who are dead, for their circumstances were different from ours and to suppose that they never made any mistakes would be to affirm they were not human but divine.
7th. If we strive with all our mind and love and reverence our Creator. He will teach us to love and admire his creatures in proportion as we love and obey him.
8th. And to obey him in full we must make use of all the works of nature to enlighten us in regard to his will.
9th. Ignorance does not excuse us if that ignorance is caused by neglecting opportunities which would have forewarned us against disobedience. Who, then, is perfect? Not one.

J. T. Perry, Illinois.

Criticizing the Critics.

Somebody defines a critic as a person "who finds fault with the manner of doing something which he himself cannot possibly do."
J. W. Christopher Columbus tells us that he "shortened his list of periodicals by two names," because the offending journals "published trash." I wonder that he is not afraid the publication of such letters as his last may affect the subscription list of the RURAL WORLD, for the same reason.

Josiah tells us that the absence of many old-time contributors may be accounted for on the score of too much criticism. Right, and yet—wrong. Webster defines criticism as "the art of judging of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or, of a production of the fine arts; a critical judgment passed or expressed."

Fault-finding, then, is not criticism. I think the so-called criticism of the Circle has heretofore been rather a species of cynicism—critical less than cynical. Josiah condemns himself by launching forth into an attack upon one of our best contributors, of whom he asserts, that "some of our female writers" consider him to be perfection. I wonder why he particularly objects to the "female women" admiring Bon Ami—or is it the women he refers to by the word "female?"

Sophie adds her voice, and advises the ejection of the literati, and especially the ousting of the gentlemen, thus gaining more space for the "discussion of household matters." Being somewhat interested in this movement, I beg to assure her that such summary dealings will not be at all necessary. If the ladies capable of contributing on such subjects will send in their "copy," I am sure they will find both room and readers. But we, who lack both taste and talent for such writing,

must write of something else, or keep silent. When we are silent the Circle is empty. Sophie should inaugurate the "new departure." I am sure she could be very interesting, and space and respectful attention will be guaranteed.

After calling for this exorcism, she asks, "shall we be the mere drudges of the men, deprived of all opportunity of intellectual or social recreation?" What does she mean? Does she call the discussion of cooking, and "domestic duties"—which I understand to mean, dishwashing, laundrying, sweeping, scrubbing, patching, darning, and their train of attendant trials—"Intellectual or social recreation?" I am afraid I should have a sick headache, or some similar ailment, for my persistent absence from those "recreations." As to the opportunities for intellectual and social culture, are they not much more abundant in gatherings composed of both sexes, where mind interchanges with mind, and where each stimulates the other to his or her best endeavor? A party composed solely of women seldom refrain from the discussion of some luckless absentee; instead of striving to raise the standard of housewifery by the imparting of practical information, the ladies, I am sorry to say, are decidedly most disposed to gossip. And an assemblage of men for "social recreation," generally degenerates into a drinking bout, or some such thing. The divine law says, "It is not good for man to be alone," and the ages have demonstrated its truth and wisdom. Heavens! saturnalike alone separated the sexes, and Christianity, culture and refinement loudly protests against its further observance. Nowhere will be found so broad a sphere for intellectual culture or such strong refining influences as in the intermingling of the sexes in "social and intellectual recreations." There is a theory of a "survival of the fittest," Sophie, send on your letters upon household matters, and we will help you when you fail, to fill up our department.

School ma'am, your poem was good. I am glad to see so many poets springing up in our midst. Perhaps I shall be allowed to "speak my piece" while the critic is looking at somebody else. Rev. G. A. Watson, we welcome you, both in poem and prose.

I had a splendid letter from California a few days ago, which I think may interest the Home Circle. Although not written for publication, I wish the other friends to share its perusal with me.

Lloyd Guyot, how do you like South-west Missouri? Tell us something about your new home. I received your card and letter; thanks.

LOYLL.

Dorothy Comes Back.

Good afternoon, everybody. I was so glad to get the RURAL, as it had been more than a year since I had seen a number of the paper. Nina, Bon Ami, Paulus and Lloyd Guyot are the only writers that I recognize. Where is Miss Ted? I sincerely hope she is at least an occasional visitor.

Some one speaks of Woman's Rights. I think a woman has a right to be as good and helpful as a man. When quite a small body, I recollect of attending a Lyceum, wherein, the topic being Woman Suffrage, a youth relieved himself somewhat after this fashion: "Woman, our true, holy wife, sister and mother must never be dragged into this filthy pool of politics. She is our angel, given to fallen man here below as a comforter, beacon, etc." I felt very much elevated over the idea of being an angel. Upon arriving at a slightly maturer age I naturally reflected that if this woman's virtue is worth the name, it will not be dimmed, but rather will it be brightened with the earnest effort to redeem that which is nearest to it in one's own household or in the wide, wide world. I am not sure that I desire to vote, but if I should ever move to Wyoming, certainly I shall pin on the blue ribbon and speak in the cause of temperance one day, and another day attend the polls and vote for a whisky drinker. It is said that the bad women will vote as well as the good ones. Bad men vote also as well as those that are better. Besides it is to be hoped that the good will outbalance the bad.

Uncle John says correctly, "You are under no obligations to have a lover or marry." Yet old maids are more sneered at than drunkards' wives. One definition of woman's work is "mend her husband's clothes and rock the cradle." How about the hundreds of thousands of old maids who can never hope to have a husband to take care of nor a baby to rock?

"That her hand may be given with dignity, she must be able to stand alone." A quondam correspondent of the Circle writes me an interesting description of the cliff dwellers of Arizona, that prehistoric race who "flourished and decayed upon this continent, before Columbus crossed the sea."

DOROTHY.

Some Great Things.

This earth compared with the universe is but an atom, but compared with our direct observations and our limited powers, it is a stupendous affair. Even some of the works of man are supposed to be great. The ancient ruins of Egypt for example. One of the pyramids covering near 13 acres with height in proportion, built symmetrically of solid hewn stone, and by hands that had no aid from steam power. The Chinese Wall, built 1500 miles over rivers and hill and dale is a counterpart. Of modern works the railroads of the United States are now nearly long enough to go twice around the world. Consider that each mile of these cost \$50,000 for grading alone, and that most of this has been done within the past 25 years. But we will return to the works of nature.

The divisions of this earth are great in their extent. The land consists of five great continents peopled with 2,000,000,000 human beings. The water comprises three times this area, and the inhabitants thereof are more numerous and more great than those of the land.

The rivers are great in their usefulness and extent, one of which measures 4100 miles long, and one 150 miles wide at its mouth. The mountains tower so high that no human being can live on some of their summits.

The perpendicular walls of solid rock in the Yosemite valley tower nearly a mile high, waterfalls are there seen to leap down dizzy heights, dashing rivers of liquid into clouds of spray. Volcanoes agitate the bowels of the earth, and with terrible force eject rivers of molten lava, filling whole valleys and engulfing cities in their sulphurous embrace, rushing on until their mad career is checked only by the sea which is rendered literally a seething and boiling chaldron.

The elements of the earth, which, while under our control are our useful servants, but past our control are fatally and direfully our masters. These are great in their forces and influence. Consider for a moment the effects of even some of our modern food. We will leave the account of Noah and his ark behind and look at the example of our Mississippi river. When this great father of waters breaks the levees and leaps out of his bounds, he becomes 80 miles wide in places, submerging fertile lands enough to constitute a whole State. The force of Niagara pouring its constant stream of water 160 feet over those falls, is sufficient to turn 10,000 mills. When the fire devil gets loose he ruthlessly devours vast regions of forests and with one fell swoop lays waste 1800 acres in the heart of a populous and wealthy city. Even the healthy atmosphere which we breathe when fanned into a cyclone carries death and destruction before it. When the ocean waves are put in motion by old Boreas, no barrier which may be erected by the puny hand of man can withstand their power. How feeble and insignificant are the works of man when compared with the majesty, the grandeur and the power of the ocean.

Behold a modern steamship of 10,000 tons burden, with engines of 4000 horse power, iron bound and steel plated costing a million dollars, with hundreds of human souls on board, a little world in itself, the pride and glory of its owners and builders, riding majestically and gracefully as the swan, a beautiful sight upon the calm sea. But a change comes over the scene, dark and threatening clouds gather upon the distant horizon, the sky is darkened, the elements are let loose, the winds rise and the waves run mountains high. Hark! the thunder roars, the lightning flashes, and fear fills every heart. The noble ship labors manfully as the storm increases. O horror of horrors! every heart-throb ceases at the appalling spectacle. They approach a huge cliff of rocks, the rudder is broken, the ship is past control and in a twinkling she is dashed to atoms and to destruction. Where now is man's strength and glory? Are not these great things? But I want to tell you of something that is so far as the importance which we should attach to it, and its influence for our good, for weal or for woe, is greater than all these. What is this that is so great? I will call it principle. The great idea of correct actions in our lives and correct motives in the human heart. There are unavailing different opinions in regard to what constitutes right and wrong in many minor matters, but on the one great fundamental feature of equality and justice to all, none can honestly differ. The golden rule covers it all. Submit to the rights of others as readily as you exact your own. Selfishness in the human heart is the great blemish with which we have to contend. If we could realize that in the exercise of a little effort to add to the happiness of others, we conduce to our own, we would less seldom hear the quotation: "Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless millions mourn." No better advice for our spiritual or temporal good was ever given than to "Love one another." This is the definition of charity "which covereth a multitude of sins."

O. MOFFET.

Essay on Poetry.

The greatest objection one can urge against Gray's Elegy, is its monotony. In both matter and versification the most monotonous uniformity is maintained. Notice the first stanza of this popular Elegy:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

You observe that this stanza is written in pure iambic verse. Each line has just five feet. The number of feet in any line throughout the poem is invariable. This should not be so. Poetic genius should be shackled by no rules. Uniformity is essential to music, but music is not essential to poetry. The coming poet will not hamper his genius by paying any regard to rhythm; he will observe no rules; he will mix iambic, trochaic, anapestic and dactylic verse indiscriminately; and he will vary the number of feet in corresponding lines at least from three to five.

Gray should have introduced into his elegy a few lively incidents to break the uniform solemnity, and enhance the reader's enjoyment. A ghost, an elopement, a French duel would have destroyed the appearance of sadness, and greatly increased one's interest in the denouement. I feel confident that all these errors would have been avoided had the elegy been written by Paulus. Our Author, in his *Etivium*, has shown us how much variety it is possible to introduce in a little poem of four stanzas. It is in variety of versification that our author excels all other writers, ancient or modern. Gray, in his elegy, contented himself with iambic verse; our author, in his little poem, employs the iambic, the trochee and the anapest. Gray made each of his lines contain just five feet; our author varies the number of feet in corresponding lines from three to five. Let us take a few specimens of his wonderful variety.

"Like a vision of rapturous beauty" is the second line of the first stanza. Dropping to the hypermeter, this line is pure anapestic, containing three feet. The corresponding line in the second stanza is, "When she goes by wreathed in smiles and glory." If this is not merely prose, I should say it is a verse consisting of a mixture of iambic and anapestic feet—four in number. The corresponding line in the fourth stanza is, "As thou thus glidest past my office door." This line contains five pure iambic feet. Behold what beauty in variety! Let us give our attention for a moment to the third line of the first stanza. "I drop my cigar on the floor." To an ordinary observer, this is merely a line of commonplace

prose. Not so with Paulus. His keen eye sees how he can convert this prose into poetry. He simply misplaces the accent of cigar, and under his magic fingers, the line becomes a pure iambic verse, four feet long.

The most attractive feature of our author's poetry is, that should it ever become popular, every family can produce it in unlimited quantities.

To prevent mistake, I offer this recipe: Borrow a few sentimental ideas from Mr. Oscar Wilde. Boil these for three hours; then stir in slowly a number of iambic, trochaic and anapestic feet. Boil this mixture two hours longer; then add a few lines of commonplace prose, the words of which are accented on the wrong syllable. Boil on two hours longer; then add, by way of seasoning, a little John-sonese. Serve while hot, for when cold, the dish is exceedingly stale.

I have no experience in writing recipes, but I believe this is after the usual style.

I have already intimated that our author would be successful as an Elegiac poet, but his forte is undoubtedly Pastoral Poetry.

The rough, rugged verses in which the ancient oriental shepherds gave vent to their feelings, are miserably regarded as the best specimens of Pastoral Poetry. Virgil's Pastorals are too elegant, refined, poetic to be considered genuine Pastorals. If, then, as Pope remarks, rusticity is poetry—and no one can doubt it—I think I am correct in regarding our sweet author as the greatest Pastoral poet that ever lived.

Paulus hitherto has not been a prolific poet, but he has given us enough verses to indicate the nature of the calamity which, should a kind Providence fail to interfere, may at any moment befall us. I am aware that in my enthusiasm, I may have given our author greater praise than his merits deserve; yet, after all that can be said by his enemies, I think the fact must remain that his effusion school-boy ten or eleven years old. Of course a bright boy could surpass it, but it would be mighty hard for a common boy to beat it.

BOX AMI.
Gainesville, Texas.

THIS AND THAT.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.

The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

Grieve not that men know not you, grieve that you know not men.—Confucius.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sidney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

The reward of good works is like dates, sweet and ripening late.—Talmud.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great venereal eating ulcers.

Brains can not be measured by the size of the head, nor eloquence by the extent of the mouth.

Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consist in promoting the pleasures of others.

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The power of a man's virtue should not be measured by his special efforts, but by his ordinary doing.

Many people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy, and vileness for wit.

G. Spencer, Bethany, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of weakness and general debility."

An evil mind will be sure to put the worst construction on another's actions. Who can stand before envy?

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. Price 25 cts.

He who requires much from himself and little from others, will keep himself from being the object of resentment.

The grand essentials of happiness are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.—Chalmers.

"Five Dr.'s: no end of medicine: no relief. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has driven away all eruptions and I'm nearly well." Ida C. Young, Hamilton, Ill. Druggists keep it, \$1 per package.

It is one of the maxims of Francis de Sales—and good men and women in all lands might well adopt it as their motto—that "A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity."

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing parties who put up extra large packs of worthless trash and sell it for condition powders. They say that Sheridan's Condition Powders are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home.

The new car works at Kingston, (Ontario), have a steam-hammer which can strike a blow of 44,000 pounds!

There is an unusual outbreak of spots on the sun, covering nearly the entire equatorial region of the great luminary. A considerable solar disturbance is indicated.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, will receive \$100,000 from the estate of Henry C. Gilpin, who died in 1869, bequeathing one-third of his residuary estate to it.

The rate of vibrations of the rattlesnake's tail has been determined by Dr. Ott, to be sixty per second. The method of experiment was to attach a pen to the snake's rattles, the record being received on a revolving drum.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.
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That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Wm. F. Marshall, of Logansport, Indiana, writes: "My wife has for many years been troubled from pain in her back and general debility incident to her sex. She has taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I can truthfully say that she has been so much benefited that she pronounces it the only remedy of many medicines she has tried."

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

SCROFULA

and all Scrofulous Diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Stitches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils and Abscesses of the Skin are the direct result of an impure state of the blood. To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to its healthy and natural condition.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by the medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and gives itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

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Yours respectfully,
MRS. ANN O'BRIEN.
148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

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The Dairy.

The Dairy in Iowa.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—I am proud of the position that Iowa now holds as a butter producing State. She stands second to none, her butter having taken first premium at the "Centennial," and other great National Exhibitions. Iowa is capable of becoming still more famous, for her resources are as yet but slightly developed. Creameries are opening up all over the country. In this and adjoining counties they have become quite numerous and have added wealth to the communities in which they are established.

There has been a more uniform and better grade of butter in the market since the creamery system has been adopted by some of our private dairymen. There is no reason why a superior article of butter cannot be made at home if proper facilities are employed. For my part, I believe the dairy can be made superior to the creamery in the production of "glittering" butter.

The first things to be considered in the production of good butter are good cows and good feed. It is well understood by those who have given the subject attention that good flavored, sweet butter cannot be made from poor feed. The next thing in order after good cows, good feed, and plenty of water, is the proper arrangement for setting the milk to obtain the best results. But here is the "dilemma"; which, among all the modern inventions or improvements, will yield the best returns and produce the best butter? is the question so often asked, and which has not as yet been satisfactorily answered.

It seems to me that this is a question that each must consider for himself, and arrange his place for setting his milk according to his circumstances. There is nothing yet invented that will surpass all things considered—a pure cold spring with its sparkling water rippling through the milk-house and then off to the pasture.

But all cannot have spring-houses, and must needs resort to the next best thing. Where ice is abundant perhaps the creamery will rank first. In the absence of ice a good well may be made to answer a very good purpose either with or without a wind-mill. I will give a description of the way we manage our milk. First we have a never-failing well of water, so situated that the water is carried to the cellar through a half-inch gas-pipe where it discharges into a wooden vat in which the milk is kept. The pipe is connected with the pump-pipe below the surface of the ground, when water is pumped a portion of it runs through this pipe to the cellar and finds escape through a waste-pipe into a grove where the stock can have the benefit of it.

Our cans are 13 inches in height and 8 inches in diameter, holding, when filled conveniently full, from 15 to 20 lbs. of milk; in these we have glass indicators to mark the depth of cream by inches when we wish to sell cream, as we find it convenient to do sometimes.

The cream being set in water-setting has to be taken by means of a dipper instead of a skimmer. These are made funnel-shaped, close at the bottom, and furnished with a strong handle. This dipper is pressed slowly into the cream which runs over the top and is then put into a large tin can kept for this purpose. When the weather is too warm to keep the cream sweet and good it is hung down 25 or 30 feet in the well by means of a windlass made for this purpose. The cream is churned in warm weather at the same temperature it comes from the well, which is 48 to 52 degrees, but in cool weather we warm it a little—cream should not be kept too cold as it will become bitter and not sour.

About 62 degrees is the best temperature for churning cream, but if the thermometer marks above this it plainly shows that before the cream can be churned it will be much too warm, the result will be soft butter, and no amount of cooling will make good butter of that which has been churned too warm. When the temperature of the air is below 62 degrees it is necessary to raise the cream above this degree as it will cool off in churning.

If the churning is done in any other than a revolving churn it should be rinsed down with water to suit the temperature of the cream; if too warm take cold water; if too cold take tepid water.

We prefer to have our butter gathered into lumps about the size of buck-shot—care should be taken not to over churn it as the grain will be injured.—the butter-milk is then drawn off and the butter washed in the churn—we use a dash-churn which is worked by horse-power—the last water having a quart of salt put into it and the butter allowed to remain in it for some time, several hours, if it is in a cool place where it will not get soft. It is then taken out and drained, salted to about 1 oz. to the lb., with good dairy salt, allowed to stand 12 or 24 hours, then worked over and packed.

We have never had much experience in making butter that would keep—our butter being disposed of about twice a month.

Our butter has found a ready sale in private families in the city of Dubuque for 9 or 10 years, when we found it more convenient to have a "Grocery-man" sell it for us as it saved the trouble of delivering.

We have always had good prices for butter, 25 cts. per lb., for ten years, no matter what the current price was; and some years it went down to 7 and even 4 cts. per lb.

Our customers did not grumble; they wanted good butter and were willing to pay for it. Since the establishment of creameries in our midst the price of butter has gone up, and our butter sells from 25 to 32 cts., according to supply and demand.

I have made this article too long, I fear; I wanted to make it plain enough to be understood, and hope I have done so. Should like to hear from others interested in butter-making. I will add that milk set in water and skimmed sweet is much better for raising calves than when it is allowed to sour; it also makes a fair article of cheese for home use.

Mrs. A. L. P.

LaMotte, Iowa, March 5, 1883.

Scientific Butter-making.

We present herewith a rather lengthy article on Scientific Butter-making and suggest for it a careful reading on the part of all interested. It is not only from good authority but comparatively exhaustive of the subject. The term scientific need frighten no one, it simply means practice perfected, which is what all ought to aim at and must aspire to if they would rank among the good butter makers.

The object of working butter is to free the butter from buttermilk, or water, to give it a more solid consistency for immediate table use, or for the tub, and to mix the salt in it evenly. Butter is sometimes re-worked for the purpose of thoroughly mixing different lots, and giving the whole a uniform character and color.

The following are the conditions of the scientific workings of butter:

1st. The hands must not be allowed to come into contact with the butter.

2nd. There must be applied the force of pressure, the most careful and direct possible, and the butter should not be over-worked.

3d. The butter should be worked at the proper time and at the right temperature.

4th. Butter should be worked in quantities, if possible, of a package at a time.

5th. The work should be done with the minimum of labor, a condition, of course, of every process of working.

(1) Not only does the touch of the hand by heat injure the grain, but it imparts a taint. Some persons have cold hands, and think they can work butter without doing the butter injury. It is a question if it is well to risk the chances.

If a person be in a state of health, the hand will be too warm, and in health or otherwise there are emanations from the pores of the skin that should be kept away from so extremely sensitive a thing as butter. The material to be brought into contact with butter is wood, sponge, cloth, &c. For working very small quantities a wooden bowl and ladle, or a table and paddle, may do; but for general dairy purposes, where butter is to be packed, a "butter-worker" is very necessary. The lifting of the butter from the churn, when it is at a cold temperature, is a work so quickly performed that it may, perhaps, be done by the hand without any appreciable harm to the butter; but there is no need of even this much of hand contact; a ladle, a paddle or a strainer dipper is quite convenient, and their use is thoroughly scientific.

Not only the wholesomeness of the product, but the health of the operator will carry emphasis to this condition. Dairy women have admitted that they are aware of suffering physical injury from the old way of doing this and other dairy work.

(2) Prof. Arnold insists that "all rubbing, sliding and grinding motion" be most carefully avoided, as it breaks the grain and makes the butter greasy. If butter has been properly washed in the churn, very little working will be required. It saves some strokes of the lever to press upon the butter, where the water gathers, with a damp cloth, or a sponge, which, of course absorbs the water. After the butter has been salted, if it is allowed to stand over for a second working, the action of the salt will do something to draw out the water. A butter-maker, careful to follow out the scientific method, will take advantage of these points, and be able to make the necessary working, for evenly running the salt in, to serve for nearly all the lever pressure the butter will need.

"When worked at a higher point (than 60 deg.) the butter gravitates towards stickiness, and when worked at too low a point, the butter becomes mealy, and the texture is destroyed. As to the time of working, Prof. Arnold's directions for salting are quite to the point: 'As soon as ready the salt should be evenly incorporated, always doing it with the least possible labor, and then the butter set away for 6 to 12 hours for the salt to dissolve, and then worked again with a light working. Some dairymen are in the habit of working but once, and packing as soon as salted. This treatment will not spoil good butter, but when the finest quality is desired, and the butter is to be long kept, the practice is not advisable. When the salt is added to the butter, it absorbs the water of composition, and leaves the butter a little porous. A short second working makes it more solid. A firkin which will hold 100 pounds of butter worked once will hold about 102 pounds worked twice. The second working should be barely enough to press the mass firmly together and get out a part of the brine. To remove all the brine makes it too dry, but not to work out any less than too much in the texture is a little spongy."

(3) The scientific method here cannot be too strongly recommended. The main advantage hitherto possessed by the creamery over the dairy was the churning at one time, in the one case a quantity sufficient for one or more packages, and in the other case only a few pounds at a time—it taking several churnings to fill a single package. This may be overcome by the simple method of washing the butter in a granulated state, and keeping each churning unworked, and consequently still in small particles, in a covered receptacle of brine, until a sufficient quantity would be gathered to pack one or more full tubs at a time. This will enable the operator to choose a favorable day and season for packing, to save time and labor by doing up the work at one time that otherwise would be done at many times, both inconvenient and unfavorable, and will result in the production of packages of uniformity in every point—color, salting, consistency, &c.

(4) The use of a suitable butter-worker, and the adoption of the scientific method, as suggested, will reduce to the lowest point the labor involved. With a few words now about salting the ground will be covered. The salt should be of the purest quality. It will not do to rest upon the claims of salt dealers. If the general testimony is in favor of a particular salt, try to get it, even if at extra cost. Give it careful trial and every test that you can. There is no economy in using salt of an inferior quality to the best that can be obtained. Prof. Bell gives a simple test that is doubtless a good one: "Expose a portion of the salt in a thin layer on a flat plate to the outer air for a few hours at night. If, on examination, the crystals, or grains of salt, are found to move freely, like sand, it may be considered pure, and used without hesitation, but if the particles adhere together in lumps, or if any moisture is apparent round the edges, it may be at once condemned as unfit for use.—Canadian Farmer.

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The Poultry Yard.

Keeping Poultry on a Large Scale.

The supply of eggs and poultry, especially the former, in our markets, says the Rural Home, has been totally inadequate to meet the demands of consumers. The price rules high the year round. Even in the season of greatest plenty, the past year, consumers who depended upon the groceries for their supply were obliged to pay about one and a half cents a piece, and now they cost about three cents each. We think that for eating, solely, good sized eggs are as cheap at two cents each as beef-steak at sixteen cents a pound. Still, we believe a good profit can be made producing eggs at lower rates, provided the business is followed with the same knowledge, judgment and good sense that ordinary farming is pursued.

There have been many attempts made in the past to keep fowls on so large a scale as to make it a business of itself, but most of these attempts have failed. Probably many causes have contributed to such failures, but we think the greatest one has been the attempt to keep too many together. Poultry yards have been established under the mistaken idea that large flocks may safely be kept together provided they have a sufficient ample range. The fact that however large a number are kept together, and however large their range, they will all crowd together in roosting, has not been considered. Where a large number roost together the air will become impure, the fowls will become filthy, lousy, and subject to epidemics, and disease and death will render them unprofitable and rapidly reduce their numbers. Most of the large poultry farms in this country have proved failures. Large flocks of poultry have failed to yield eggs in proportion to small flocks. Good laying pullets have been known to lay 150 eggs in a year, the first year of their laying, but in large flocks they generally fail to average one half that number.

In establishing a poultry yard the first thing to determine is, what shall be your leading object, eggs or chickens. If eggs, the larger proportion of your fowls should be of the non-sitters, perpetual laying breeds. Among these are the Leghorns and Hamburgs, the Polands and Spanish, and crosses with one another or with common breeds. To replenish the flocks, it will be necessary to keep some hens that are good sitters and good mothers to hatch enough of the eggs of the layers to take the place of those that exhaust the age of profitable laying. No fowls can be kept profitably for laying after two years, and it will be questioned whether it is advisable to keep them after one full year's laying. We are inclined to think that the best plan is to turn them off in the second autumn when about eighteen months old.

If you wish to make growing and fattening chickens for market an equal or prominent object in the business, some of the larger breeds or crosses upon them would be desirable. Among the larger breeds Plymouth Rocks are favorites with many. They are not quite so large and clumsy as some of the larger Asiatics, but they are of large size and make meaty chicks. While we are of the opinion that there is more clear money in selling eggs than chickens, because in selling eggs we avoid all risks of loss of chicks and expense in raising them, yet careful poultrymen will make money in raising chickens. They will have all the conditions as favorable as possible so as to reduce the percentage of losses to the minimum, while they will feed them with the greatest economy.

An essential to success in keeping poultry on a large scale, is ample range. An acre to 100 fowls is none too much, and not more than 100 should be kept in one yard and allowed to roost in the same house. A portion of every yard should be kept swarded up mellow to enable the fowls to scratch and wallow, and the remainder kept in grass for them to feed upon. The hen houses, open and airy in summer, warm but well ventilated in winter. Eggs in winter can be obtained only by giving the hens warm quarters. Light also is important, and this can be assured by windows, or perhaps, double windows.

Next to good houses and ample yards proper food is indispensable. Hens, to lay their best, must have a variety of food. Grain alone, especially corn, will not cause them to lay their largest number. Grain, vegetables, and meat, with frequent changes in diet will secure the greatest number of eggs. Many believe that buckwheat is the best kind of grain to promote laying. Wheat is believed to be better than corn, but probably a frequent variation in the diet is the best course to pursue.

A small farmer, working from thirty to fifty acres, could devote from ten to twenty acres of it to a poultry yard, and on the remainder grow the necessary feed for them, and vegetables, fruit, &c. for family use, realizing a better income than if all were devoted to crops. There is certainly a demand in the country for more eggs and poultry, and we think if some of our small farmers should go to work in a sensible way to attempt to supply that demand they would add to their incomes and benefit society.

Lime for Hen-Houses.
Through the summer months the hen-houses should have had a thorough cleaning out once or twice. Before cold weather sets in, if there are any doubts as to the cleanliness of the house, it should be gone over and done. In the first place remove all the droppings from the house and sweep the floor clean. Then sprinkle air-slacked lime and ashes thickly thereon. Wash all the perches (after all patches of manure have been scraped off) with boiling lime whitewash, put on with an old brush, and carefully worked and rubbed into the cracks, being careful to cover every part of the roost thoroughly. Lime is the greatest cleanser and purifier known. Any one at all acquainted with insects would not for a moment think of smoking them out with brimstone. A thorough cleaning must be gone through with twice each year. After the floor is cleaned, the siding, nest-boxes, perches and every appendage belonging to the inner building must be thoroughly whitewashed before a recurrence of the pests can be effected. They dread whitewash, and delight in being washed. Use strong unleached wood ashes, if they can be had, and keep the floor dry and covered with them, if not employed quicklime. If the droppings are dried up immediately, their living is gone.

CHAFF.

Speckled Moon, a Pawnee chief, has seven-teen wives, certainly enough to keep his wig-warm.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion.

It is not well to give up the battle after a single defeat. Some people are totally discouraged by a single disappointment, while others are so enraptured by their strength and persistency are doubled.

Ask your Grocer for Wise's Axle Grease. In Chicago the largest teaming companies use Wise's Axle Grease.

Champions of the phonetic system of spelling will feel encouraged by the following:—A little fellow in a primary school was asked by his teacher to spell the word knife. After he had correctly done so, he added, "But what's the K for?"

Wilson & Co., Buffalo, Mo., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters sold readily, giving satisfaction to those who use it."

"No, Sir," said the man, "you needn't tell me a woman ever had her dress pocket picked. I don't believe a thief could discover it. I know I tried for two hours to discover the pocket of one of my wife's dresses, and had to give it up!"—Post.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 30 cts., at druggists.

"We generally have fine weather," she said, "except when the sun comes out the Penobscot." "Why, my dear," he said, "you don't mean the Penobscot?" "Oh! dear, no," she exclaimed. "Of course I don't mean that. I mean the Passamaquoddy!"

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is richly worth \$10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It cost only 35 cents.

A Toronto lady in a hurry to go to church took from her dark closet what she thought to be her dolman. She hung the garment over her arm, and did not discover until she had thrown it over the pew in front of her that she had brought by mistake her husband's trousers.

A revolution in the curative art has been effected by Dr. Holman's Pads. Instead of pouring drugs down the throat, whipping up the system by its immediate action, and then paralyzing it by its consequences, this pad applies through absorption a healthy action and maintains it to a cure.

Thomas Schofield, aged ninety-one years, walked nine miles to renew his subscription to a New London paper. It is the general impression among publishers that there are a number of subscribers who are waiting until they are ninety-one years old to come and pay for their paper.—[Danbury News.]

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alternative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

The closing sentence of the Rev. Newman Smyth's first sermon as pastor at New Haven was the Scripture passage, "Arise, let us go hence." The reporter of one of the local papers, whose religious education seems to have been sadly neglected, rendered the words, "Amen! let us go home!" The brilliant young journalist should join a Sunday School forthwith.

"Throw physics to the dogs, I'll none of it." We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great purgative pills, enough to turn one's stomach. Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

"Oh! yes," said madame, after the usual domestic racket had got itself well under way. "Oh! yes, you gentlemen want your wives to be angels!" "Not at all," replied Mr. Dumbury, wiping the dish water from his head and face. "Not at all; we don't want them to be angels at all; we want them to be ladies!" And the row began all over again, and the cat crawled into the cellar to drop anchor until the storm should be over.—[Jersey City Journal.]

FLIES AND BEES.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSS.

How to Promote Personal Power. A New Radical Reformer.

"There is no provision in the Divine economy for political bosses!" With a bang of his fist, and in the voice of a man who had made up his mind on the subject, Rev. James Chambers, of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Harlem, recently opened his sermon with this announcement. He was right. The only boss authorized by the book is mentioned in these words: "He who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city."

Commonly, the better side of men is subject to the despotism of the worse side. Bad passions, bad humors, mean jealousies and base revenges are all bosses. One of the worst of bosses is bile. What is most depressing in philosophical or theoretical thought is due to it. Old General Debility is another tyrannical boss. He lashes men who are naturally good until they become unnaturally bad or miserably weak.

Concentrate his deliverance from the bondage, Rev. S. P. Lewis, pastor of the Eighth Street Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was suffering from exhaustion and general debility. As an invigorant I used PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. I never met with anything so effective. It is an elegant family medicine. I take a bottle in my valise when I go on my annual vacations."

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC neither intoxicates nor promotes a drowsy or a stupor. It is the most pronounced temperance people use and praise it for this reason alone. It cures Malaria, Fevers, Consumption, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Blood. Also weakness peculiar to women. Its action is prompt and pervasive. Test it once, and you will adopt it as a home remedy. Price, 30 cents and 1 a bottle. HISCUX & Co., Chemists, New York.

WEEKS SCALE WORKS.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Splendid! 50 Latest Style Chromo cards, name S. Lee. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



Mrs. Pinkham is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Women," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is sincerely devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this. It is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, dizziness, nervousness, and restores the system to its normal condition. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as an abundant testimonial show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Bilemness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and is fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose aid and aid is to be sought to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (C) Mrs. A. M. D.

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON.—DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any color by these dyes. Blue, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored stamps and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD AND SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint Artists' Black.

For gilding. Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10c. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly on these organs, and are especially adapted to cure diseases caused by derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, and all ailments of the bowels, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession. These PILLS are sold by the medical profession, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredients.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:—"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly remove my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and easiest pills I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

The Rev. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Bristol, N.Y., says: "For some years

